

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8589

晚七初月四年三統宣

FRIDAY, MAY 5 1911

五拜禮

號五月五英港香

830 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE OFFICIAL WOUNDED BY BOMB.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.]

Shanghai, May 5, 12.5 p.m.

Ng, a Chinese official attached

to the Military Training Department, kicked a bomb last evening, which had been placed on the ground.

One of his legs was blown off, and several persons, who were in the immediate neighbourhood, were wounded.

The official is in hospital.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT ORDERED SOUTH.

[THE "INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, May 5.

It is reported here that the Japanese gunboat, Uji, which has been stationed in the Yangtze, has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Canton with the object of affording protection to Japanese subjects domiciled there.

The Uji received her orders at Nanking.

PLANS OF REBELS REGARDING CHIU-CHOW.

CONTEMPLATED RIOT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 4.

The Canton authorities have dispatched an urgent telegram to the Tsoai, the Brigadier General and the Prefect at Chiu-chow, informing them that the Governor of Hongkong had received information that some anarchists would create a rising in Chiu-chow. Their plan was to set fire to the Tsoai's yamen as a commencement of the riot. The Canton authorities asked the Chiu-chow officials to take every precaution against an outbreak. On receipt of the telegram, the police are strongly guarding the place to meet any emergency. Ten detectives have been sent out for the apprehension of the rebels. Two days ago, an informant went to the Hai Yang Magistracy and told the Magistrate that some men in the Fut-hi boarding house had stored a quantity of ammunition. The boarding house was then searched, which led to the discovery of a box of gunpowder. The proprietor and the visitors were brought back to the Magistracy for trial. They all said that the gunpowder was for their own protection in case they should encounter pirates, as they are members of the boating fraternity. The Magistrate set them at liberty provided they found sureties.

All sanitary restrictions affecting the landing at Chefoo of passengers on vessels arriving from Newchwang, Chinwangtao, Tientsin, Dairen, Port Arthur, Antung and Vladivostok are now withdrawn.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF AGENT OF U.S. OF CANTON.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Singapore, May 5, 1.45 p.m.

The death occurred here to-day of Mr. William MacBean, the local agent of the Union Insurance Society of Canton.

The head office of the Society of which Mr. MacBean was Singapore Agent, is located here, the Hongkong Committee being Messrs. C. W. Darbishire, Chairman, H. Becker, G. Schudel and W. A. Greig.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN HONGKONG TO BE LIMITED.

PROHIBITION OF STREET LECTURES AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 4.

Yesterday the Self-Government Investigation Society distributed hand bills to the public stating that the members had been instructed by the Canton Viceroy that His Excellency was in receipt of a telegram from the Governor of Hongkong as to the influx of the people from Canton into Hongkong during the last week. In the telegram it is stated that Hongkong was so cramped with the people from Canton that it was impossible to accommodate such a multitude. It is reported that the Governor intends to limit the number of people landing at Hongkong. The Society pointed out that now Canton and Fatsan were quiet, it would be unnecessary to come down to Hongkong. On the same day the Tsoai for the Constabulary has issued a proclamation dealing with the same subject. The Tsoai also issued a notification prohibiting the public from spreading rumours, delivering street lectures, and holding open air demonstrations against the government. All offenders will be severely punished.

THE CANTON REVOLT.

FORCES LEFT LUNG-KIANG AND LUNG-SHAN.

SEARCH FOR INSURGENTS FRUITLESS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 4.

On the night of the 2nd inst., Admiral Li Chun dispatched Brigadier General Wong, commander Wu and Colonel Fung Fung with forces for Lung-kiang and Lung-shan of the Shun-tak district in order to capture the rebels who were at large and who had taken part in the tumult at Fatsan. When they arrived they flashed the rays of search lights on the shore but they could not find any trace of the rebels. Next morning they searched high and low for the whereabouts of the insurgents but in vain. At noon yesterday they dispatched a telegram to Admiral Li Chun reporting that everything was quiet in Lung-kan and Lung-kiang. Admiral Li Chun telegraphically replied instructing them to remain awaiting fresh developments.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TROOPS ATTACK ENEMY.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 5th, 7.35 a.m.

A Paris telegram states that immediately Bromond arrived at Foz, the troops sortied and attacked the enemy, inflicting heavy losses. Foodstuffs and ammunition are still urgently needed.

HOME POLITICS.

INSURANCE AGAINST INVALIDITY.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 5th, 7.35 a.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George introduced an elaborate scheme for insurance against invalidity, sickness and unemployment. It is proposed that workpeople be compelled to contribute, men fourpence, women threepence weekly, deductible from wages.

The State will contribute twopence and the employers threepence. Regarding unemployment, it is proposed to deal only with the engineering and building trades. In these it is proposed that workmen and employers be compelled to pay twopence halfpenny each week, the State to bear one-fourth of the total cost.

ANONYMOUS THREATS FROM HONGKONG.

OBJECT OF ANARCHICAL SOCIETY TO CAPTURE CANTON.

CANTON ADMIRAL URGED TO JOIN ANARCHISTS TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 4.

On the 2nd inst. Admiral Li Chun received an anonymous letter from Hongkong which was strongly worded. The sender threatened to kill the Admiral with bombs if he fails to set all the anarchists arrested at liberty. Yesterday the Admiral received another letter of similar nature. The contents were that China was in danger of partition by foreign nations due to the faults of the Manchu government. The object of the anarchical society was to capture Canton before taking the Capital. The Admiral was advised to join their society. If the Admiral wanted to save his life, the senders of the letter advised him to give up his position.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FEZ REACHED.

AFTER FOUR DAYS' CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, May 4th.

It is telegraphed from Paris that dispatches received from Fez, dated April 28th, report that Major Bromond arrived there on the evening of the 26th after four days' continuous and victorious fighting.

He lost 30 killed and missing.

He left the tribes in the rear unsubdued.

The road to Tangier remains out.

A TOTTERING THRONE.

The news from Morocco is extremely serious. Rebellions have been simmering for months in the districts round the capital, but that is the normal condition of affairs in Morocco, and would not of itself call for special notice. The trouble is that Mulai Hafid has made an earnest attempt to put the rebellion down and has completely failed. In assuming the offensive the Sultan is reported to have acted in defiance of his French military advisers. Either he came to the conclusion that his troops were as fit as they were ever likely to be and could be kept idle no longer, or his own practice gave way and he determined to put everything upon the hazard. At any rate he took advantage of the absence of some of the opposing forces to send out every available man. The Sultan's soldiers made their way to the rebel camp and opened fire with their artillery. But the hostile troops returned in great numbers, attacked the imperial forces, and put them to flight. The Sultan's men left their artillery and their rifles in the hands of the victors and sought refuge within the gates of Fez. The result of the battle has been to restrict the Sultan's authority to his capital. It is even reported that communications with the outer world have become more insecure than ever, inasmuch as the one tribe which had remained loyal has now joined the rebels. Nor can Mulai Hafid do much to retrieve the situation. Indeed, the present position has become intolerable. Sooner or later authority must be restored in Morocco, and now that Mulai Hafid has failed, it may well be that Abdul Aziz will be invited to leave his bridge parties with the diplomatists at Tangier to take part in a more serious, if equally hazardous, game.—"The Globe."

THE ALBANIAN RISING.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, May 4th.

A message from Clonje states that five battalions under Edom Pasha marching from Gussinge to Tuzi were attacked by Albanians in a narrow defile and suffered severely.

They were compelled to retire and the insurgents re-attacked Tuzi.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

CHANGE OF APPOINTMENTS.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 4.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing H.E. Na Tung, the Grand Councillor, as Viceroy of Chili, transferring H.E. Chan Kwai-lung, the present Viceroy of Chili, as Viceroy of Nanking, and accepting the resignation of H.E. Chang Yen Chun, the present Viceroy of Nanking.

VICEROY'S MARITIME PROVINCES TO REPORT ON FOREIGN GUNBOATS.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 4.

The Grand Council has telegraphically instructed all the viceroys and governors of the maritime and riverine provinces to investigate into the number of foreign gunboats and cruisers patrolling in Chinese waters and report.

CRITICAL SITUATION AT FU-LUN.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ADVANCE IN LARGE NUMBERS.

BOARD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO LODGE STRONG PROTEST.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 4.

The Chinese Commissioner at Fu-lun has telegraphed to Peking stating that Russian troops have advanced in large numbers to Fu-lun, and the situation is critical. He asked for reinforcement of troops and also requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to lodge a strong protest with the Russian Minister in Peking.

T. B. D. LEAVES.

The torpedo-boat destroyer, Handy, under Lieut. Commander B. J. D. Guy, left at ten o'clock last night for Canton. Another T.B.D. is expected to leave shortly for Amoy or Swatow.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

VICEROY RESIGNS.

FEARS OUTBREAK IN FUKIEN.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 4.

The Viceroy of Fukien has tendered his resignation, fearing an outbreak may occur in his province as it is a neighbouring province to Kwangtung.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PREVENT STUDENTS JOINING ANARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 4.

The Board of Education has instructed the educational commissioners of the various provinces to prevent the students from joining the anarchical movement.

CANTON PAPER SUSPENDED.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Canton, May 4.

The issue of a certain paper in Canton has been suspended by order of the Viceroy for having published certain articles upholding the action of the anarchists.

CANTON VICEROY ASKS FOR FOUR REGIMENTS.

EIGHT DISPATCHED FROM KWONG-SI.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 4.

Yesterday the Canton Viceroy received a telegram from the north advising him that the central government had telegraphically instructed General Lung Chai-kwong at Kwong-si to come to Canton with the eight regiments under his command post haste in order to render assistance to the Canton authorities in the suppression of the tumult. H.E. the Viceroy replied at once that since Canton was quiet, four regiments from Kwong-si would be sufficient for assisting him in the matter of re-organization and it would be unnecessary for General Lung to come to Canton as Kwong-si's peace cannot be guaranteed without his presence.

Mr. Walter Winans, competing in a duelling pistol championship at Paris, has put five bullets in the same hole at twenty seven yards. We shall not try to be funny at the expense of Mr. Walter Winans.

VOLUNTEER BRAVES.

SOME SUGGESTIONS BY A NATIVE PAPER.

As we stated a few days ago the Canton merchants put forward a suggestion that a corps of volunteer braves should be formed to preserve the "local peace."

A native paper this morning published the following suggestions in regard to this idea.

In the first place, it says that all the landlords in Canton should give up one month's rent to a fund for the purpose.

The Corps would be known as the Canton United Protection Society, the offices to be established at the Canton Debating Society and the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, the former looking after the correspondence and general management, and the latter to have charge of the expenditure.

A committee of twenty-four should control the workings of the Society, the nucleus of whose force should consist of five hundred braves under a military officer. Later when the funds become stronger, the force should be increased. The men should be stationed at various points with a view to assisting the police and regular soldiery in maintaining peace. They should be on duty day and night, and render aid to the fire brigades. The force should be supplied with arms and ammunition by the Kwangtung government. The uniform, and other equipment to be supplied by the Society. The authorities are in full sympathy with this movement.

LAWN TENNIS.

LEAGUE MATCH.

To-morrow, on the Wigwam courts at Kowloon, commencing at 3.30 p.m. the K.C.C. play the ground team in the league competition. The Cricket Club's team is as follows:—Green and Fowler, Klimanek and Rose, Abraham and van Helden.

A match will be played to-morrow between the Y.M.C.A. tennis team and the Civil Service. The games commence at 4 o'clock on the Association Courts at Kowloon, and the following will represent the Y.M.C.A.:—Messrs. Hickling and Joseland, Viveash and Shoroy, and La Breton and MacPherson.

In the Kowloon Cricket Club's Championship on Wednesday night, Fowler beat La Breton, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket ground in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament and resulted as follows:—

Doubles Handicap A Class. R. and H. Hancock (ows 40) beat Dr. Aubrey and A.C.E. Elborough (ows 15), 6-4, 4-6; 6-2, 6-3.

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" Class.

Lieut. Day K.O.Y.L.I. (ows 40) beat C. Willson (ows 30) 6-1, 6-4.

MARINE COURT.

Before Commander O. W. Beckwith this morning the case of the master of the launch Tai Hing, charged with carrying ten passengers in excess of the number allowed by his license, came up for hearing.

The accused pleaded guilty, and a fine of one hundred dollars was imposed, with the option of going to prison with hard labour for two months.

This is the second time within a year that the same man has been convicted.

S. R. Aitken charged six Chinese masters with making fast their launches to the s.s. Atreus whilst under way in the harbour, all pleaded guilty.

Chung Wong, who had previous convictions against him, was fined \$50, or 2 months hard labour, and was also cautioned that on next offence his certificate would be cancelled. Kwok Kan, Chow Kan, and Wong Shing were each fined \$25, or one month's hard labour.

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Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

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On fixed deposit: -
For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " 3-1/2 " " "
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TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

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For 6 " 3 " " "
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No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 29th Feb. 1911. [19]

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Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]



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Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 30 min.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

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Hongkong, 19th April, 1911. [27]

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911. [4]

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Hongkong, 4th May, 1911. [7]

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W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1911. [23]

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Hongkong, 16th January, 1911. [2]

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Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [197]

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(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES PROPRIETAIRES.

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It is a MELISSA and MINT cordial, which surpasses all others by its purity and healthful preparation. To be taken with a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL (France)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

A FAR EASTERN PLOT.

CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.

Paris, April 4.-Full details have arrived by the mail from the Far East of a serious conspiracy directed against the French regime in Cochin China. The matter came to light through the discovery of certain papers by the Saigon police, and a subsequent investigation made at a lonely house led to the seizure of documents which revealed the full story of the plot. The documents in question indicated the division of Cochin China into provinces, at the head of each being the name of a colonel, whose mission it was to recruit adherents to the scheme and undertake the direction of affairs. When the insurrectional movement should break out the conspirators at a given signal would rise in revolt and massacre the majority of the French residents. The name of the man who was to be declared Governor of Cochin China after the revolution was given in the papers, and this man was promptly placed under arrest, but he took poison in prison and died almost immediately afterwards. It is added that the revolt was imminent, the preparations having been practically completed.

COLONIES AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Indications are coming to hand from more than one portion of our dominions beyond the seas of a desire that their representatives at the Imperial Conference and the Coronation should take occasion to express to Mr. Chamberlain the grateful remembrance entertained for his special services to the Empire as Secretary of State for the Colonies. This desire (says the "Birmingham Daily Post") is being shown just now in marked degree in various parts of South Africa, and a hope is being expressed that it will take form when their representatives proceed upon a provincial tour, which would embrace Birmingham. Anything in the nature of a party or particularist demonstration would be avoided; but the wish to prove the permanence of the popular regard for the ex-Colonial Secretary can be effectively satisfied in an unofficial form. "The Globe."

MODERN CHINESE AND CHRISTIAN MIS-SONARIES.

Writing to the "Daily Mail" Mr. Hugh M. Eytton Jones, says:—"The distributives of the Chinese religious critic, if indeed he be a Chinaman (and not an English masquerader), are most amusing. Shintoism is not a Chinese faith; it is Japanese. Mahomedanism is an exotic, and the faith of but a moiety of the people; while Buddhism comes from India. The one indigenous cult is Taoism, which is mocked at by the scholar, the speculations of Lao-Tzu having degenerated into alchemy, astrology, and general puerilities. Confucianism is not a religion but a philosophy. The profound belief of the late Empress Dowager and many of the leaders in the occult powers and incantations of the Boxers shows how China was working out her religious development. To the vast mass of the people Hume, Spenser, and Nietzsche are unknown names. The Christian Literature Society is doing an immense work in translating wholesome literature into native dialects. The tendency of young China, uneducated, will be towards Agnosticism and Materialism. To the value of Christian efforts, directed towards lifting the nation on to a higher moral and spiritual plane, men like Sir Ernest Swatow, late Ambassador to Peking; Sir Robert Hart; Morrison, the well-known "Times" correspondent, and others bear ample testimony."

We have received the annual report and accounts of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, the annual general meeting of which will be held at the City Hall on Thursday, May 11. The report is very satisfactory, although the membership has fallen off. The finances of the Society are excellent, and many of the members are very active.

ARMY NOTES.

The latest rumour with regard to Lord Kitchener is that he will probably be selected to succeed General Sir John French as Inspector-General of the Forces, with perhaps extended powers, in order that he may exercise a certain amount of control over the Striking Force, and thus insure its readiness for war. We have the best authority for saying that for those reports there is some measure of justification. As we intimated some time ago, Lord Kitchener has throughout placed himself entirely in the hands of the Government. He has shown no desire to force himself into prominence or upset arrangements in any way. Since his return to England, like the good soldier that all admit him to be, he has set an example of discipline, and been prepared to bide his time. Every endeavour should, therefore, be made to bring him into active employment with the dignity due to his rank, reputation, and distinguished services.

The annual report on the Territorial Force cannot be viewed as a satisfactory document, and the new Inspector-General—an exceedingly able man, he is said—will have plenty to do, if he aims at increasing both numbers and efficiency. The strain of the new system is beginning to tell, and it is more than doubtful whether Lord Haldane's hopes are within measurable distance of realisation. The large recruiting figures of 1909, when over a hundred and ten thousand men were enlisted, were not maintained last year. The falling off in this respect was admittedly "more than might have been anticipated, as the yield was only 43,230 recruits." This looks ominous, and scarcely tends to give support to the theories of Sir Ian Hamilton.

The "Evelyn Wood" is a thoroughly practical test of field efficiency. It is to the credit of the Foot Guards that No. 2 Company of the gallant Coldstream should have won it two years in succession after a keen contest. It was a happy idea to send the Guards to Aldershot permanently for training, and the result is shown in many ways. The pity is that there is not a complete brigade there as there was at first. Aldershot may not be the most attractive station in the world, but it has its uses, and its value as a training place has been increased enormously of late.

As soon as the Army Council ascertained that regimental officers of limited means took exception to the proposed gold sash, they decided to cancel the recently issued Army Order notifying its adoption. It is due, however, to the responsible officials to say that the sash was submitted for approval on the urgent recommendation of a large body of officers, who represented that something of the kind was needed to set off the uniform in review order.—"The World."

THE ARMY OF THE FUTURE.

Lord Haldane summed up neatly last night in his first speech in the House of Lords the "warning" once more uttered by Lord Roberts as that of a man "insisting on preparing for the logically impossible instead of the reasonably probable." He showed that the result of this would be in practice to bring our Army Estimates up to the £40,000,000 level of the Navy Estimates; probably to reduce the efficiency of the existing army, and certainly to starve the voluntary army for service abroad—"we could not raise a voluntary and a compulsory army out of the same material at the same time." And the proposal thus to swell the land forces into an unwieldy host for which officers could not be found is made at a time when, as Lord Haldane was justified in pointing out, our improving foreign relations all over the world, and especially with Germany, "must at any rate, tend to diminish the risk of scares" by eliminating the stuff out of which they are made. That will put an end to those sudden leaps and bounds in the service estimates which are the proof of the scaremonger's success. But to do them justice, as Lord Milner's speech showed, it is not for the defence of those islands that the conscriptionists want to make every man a soldier. They want to do so in order to "give effective assistance to any ally or allies on the Continent of Europe" and to

"maintain the balance of power in Europe." The British taxpayer has a perfect right to reply that he does not intend to pay for armies to fight in possible future European quarrels with which he has no concern; that it was on the sea that we have generally maintained the balance of power in the past, and on the sea that we shall do so, if necessary, in the future. Lord Roberts talks gravely of the lesson of South Africa, and it was a grave lesson; but for the British diplomatist far more than for the British soldier.—"Morning Leader."

SUMATRA RUBBER RESULTS.

Shareholders in the Langkat Sumatra Rubber Company will doubtless consider the results of last year's operations, which yield them a dividend of 15 per cent., very satisfactory, says "The Globe." The crop of rubber harvested amounted to 45,002lb., of which 42,542lb. was Para, the remainder being Rambong (2,470lb.) and Castillon (40lb.); and coffee 2,268 cwt. The prices received for both products were satisfactory, averaging for the rubber 6s. 5.3-4d. per lb., and for the coffee 52s. 8d. per cwt. The cost of collecting, curing, freight, and all selling charges on rubber was 1s. per lb. The whole of the London charges and one-half of general estate expenses have been debited to revenue. A sum of £755 has been written off in connection with cooling engagement charges, and £577 has been added to reserve for depreciation, bringing this account up to £1,000. In addition there remains £4,000 to the credit of premium on share account, after writing off the balance of the preliminary expenses account. The balance to be carried forward is £2,638. It is estimated that the crops for 1911 will be—rubber 94,000lb. and coffee 2,969 cwt. so that the prospects of larger profits may be considered encouraging.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S RETIREMENT.

Sir Claude Macdonald's retirement shortly from the British Embassy at Tokio recalls the most striking instance of a soldier turned diplomat in our recent annals, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." When he served through the Egyptian campaign against Arabi and the subsequent Suakin expedition no one dreamed that the brevet-major of that day would blossom into an Ambassador. Sir Claude's services in the Niger Territories attracted the attention of those at the top; and Lord Salisbury's somewhat daring choice of him for Peking in 1896 was more than justified by his command of the Legation during the siege. His transference to Tokyo was a fitting recognition of his courage and resources; and what he has since done at the Japanese capital is a matter of lasting history.

COMMERCIAL.

The report of Messrs. W. G. Hale and Company, rice-dealers, Saigon, dated the 29th ult., states that the Saigon market closed steady with further inquiries. The previous exports of white rice, cargo rice and paddy to various points amounted to 159,556 tons, while the amount exported since the 4th March, 1911, was 94,030 tons, making a total of 253,586 tons. The figure for the same period of last year was 345,000, an increase over the present figure of 92,314 tons.

Tonnage.—Quotations stand as follows:—10 cents to Hongkong; 22.23 cents to Java; and 10.11 cents to Singapore; 23.24 cents to the Philippines; 20.21 cents to Japan.

Charities.—The following are the settlements:—Norwegian steamer Nord 25,000 piculs to Singapore \$4,200 in full. Norwegian steamer Ulv 30,000 piculs to Singapore \$4,200 in full. Norwegian steamer Prosper 30,000 piculs to Hongkong at 13 cents per picul rice.

Owing to the troubles regarding the pay of the London police in the Welsh riots, Mr. Churchill has introduced a Bill to meet any such cases in future. He has not definitely fixed the date of the next series of Welsh riots, however.

LAWN BOWLS.

COMING COMPETITIONS.

The following are the draws for the various competitions at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club:—

CHAMPIONSHIP.

T. C. Nicholai v. D. Keith.
T. Ramsay v. W. Brown.
G. L. Duncan v. W. Taylor.
G. K. Haxton v. G. W. Grosset.
T. Neave v. J. R. Allen.
G. A. Walker v. H. Shires.
S. Gray v. J. M. Henderson.
R. Hunter v. D. Muir.
T. Petrie v. D. Gow.
D. McQuig v. R. Hall.
D. Harvey v. W. Johnson.
C. W. Alexander v. G. R. Edwards.
A. Ramsay v. T. W. Robertson.
D. Cooper v. J. Shearer.
A. H. Illa, bye.
L. Guy, bye.

PRESIDENT'S CUP.

T. C. Nicholai v. A. Ramsay.
W. Taylor v. S. Gray.
W. Brown v. T. W. Robertson.
D. Keith v. L. Guy.
T. Ramsay v. H. Shires.
T. Petrie v. R. Hunter.
C. W. Alexander v. J. R. Allen.
J. Shearer v. G. L. Duncan.
G. R. Edwards v. G. A. Walker.
D. Muir v. G. K. Haxton.
J. Henderson v. R. Hall.
A. H. Illa v. G. W. Grosset.
T. Neave v. D. McQuig.

Second Round.

W. Johnson v. D. Gow.
D. Cooper bye.
VICE-PRESIDENT'S CUP.
D. Muir v. G. R. Edwards.
D. Harvey v. G. A. Walker.
T. Neave v. D. Muir.
H. Shires v. G. W. Grosset.
D. Keith v. W. Brown.
W. Johnson v. D. McQuig.

J. Shearer v. G. K. Haxton.
R. Hunter v. W. Taylor.
J. M. Henderson v. L. Guy.
A. H. Illa v. R. Hall.
J. R. Allen v. T. Ramsay.
D. Cooper v. A. Ramsay.
T. Petrie v. S. Gray.

Second Round.

T. C. Nicholai v. T. W. Robertson.
C. W. Alexander, bye.

"TELEGRAPH" CUP.

C. W. Alexander v. F. C. Nicholas.
W. Johnson v. O. S. Williams.
H. Shires v. D. Harvey.
S. Gray v. L. Guy.
D. McQuig v. G. R. Edwards.
E. Hall v. J. M. Henderson.
D. Keith v. W. Brown.
G. W. Grosset v. D. Gow.
W. Taylor v. G. L. Duncan.
D. Cooper v. T. Ramsay.

Second Round.

T. Neave v. J. R. Allen.
J. Shearer v. A. Ramsay.
T. W. Robertson, bye.
R. Hunter, bye.

EDWARDS CUP.

D. Harvey v. T. Ramsay.
J. M. Henderson v. T. Neave.
G. L. Duncan v. D. Cooper.
A. Ramsay v. H. Shires.
D. Keith v. R. Hunter.
T. C. Nicholai v. O. S. Williams.
J. R. Allen v. C. W. Alexander.
W. Brown v. D. McQuig.
R. Hall v. W. Johnson.

Second Round.

D. Gow v. W. Taylor.
T. W. Robertson v. G. W. Grosset.
L. Guy v. J. Shearer.
S. Gray, bye.

Seremban, April 25. Mr. Revel, the late manager of the Jimah Rubber Estates, who was arrested at Port Dickson, on information laid by representatives of the company, has been found guilty of the charges preferred against him. The prosecution did not press for a heavy sentence and accused was fined \$250, with the option of one month's imprisonment.

Count Witte, the Russian ex-Minister, announces the publication of a book, criticising General Kuropatkin's work on the Russo-Japanese War. According to a despatch to the "Deutsche Japan-Post," the work will expose many inaccuracies and deliberate suppressions or misrepresentations of fact on the part of the General.

OUR DIARY.

Friday, 5th May.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.
Saturday, 13th May.
Hongkong Gun Club annual Meeting, 5 p.m.
Saturday, 20th May.
Second Gyniklana Meeting, 3.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 24th May.
Boys' Own Club Athletic Meeting, on the Race Course, 2.30 p.m.
Empire Day.

Entertainments.

OLD ALLEYNIAN DINNER.

TO-NIGHT, May 6th, an O. A. DINNER will take place at 8 p.m. at the GRAND HOTEL, Old Alleyniens wishing to be present are asked to send in their names to the Undersigned.

H. O. SPINK,

Vicargo,
Kowloon.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [1039]

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOOLS

ENGLISH

MADE

White - -

- - Canvas

AND

Buckskin

Shoes.

SMART SHAPES

28, Queen's Road,

(Central.)

Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1043]

CAUTION.

WHEN Submarines are taking in their d at the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Wharf at Tai Kok Tsui, a Red Flag will be hoisted at the Flag Staff at pier head also. Red Flags will be placed on the Buys to N. and W. N.W. of such pier.

No ship, launch or other vessel shall approach this Wharf or within 250 yards of such when the Red Flags are hoisted and all traffic shall pass to the Westward of the Buys when flying Red Flags.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1911.

CAUTION.

AS Submarines will be constantly exercised in the vicinity of this Port and in view of the difficulty that passing vessels have in observing these Boats, a large Square Red Flag will be displayed from the vessel in company with the Submarines (usually a Destroyer or Gunboat) and this Flag will be flown whenever Submarines are practising in the Waters of the Colony or those adjacent to it.

The vessel flying the Red Flag should be given a berth of at least one mile. When, however, this from any reason cannot be given, the vessel flying the Red Flag must be approached at a slow speed and a good look out kept for Submarines, until the approaching ship can be warned by word of mouth of the danger zone.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1037]

WANTED.

AT once, LADY STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of Chinese and Portuguese.—Apply Q. 40 "Telegraph."
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1059]

FOR SALE, GREY CHINA PONY, "JACK SPRAGON," 13.1. guaranteed sound, quiet to ride.—Apply W. S. O. 40 "Telegraph."
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911. [1106]

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINE, with a Cutting Machine, Stones, &c. Only 9 months in use.
For particulars call at
VIC. ATIENZA,
82, Cairne Road.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [1083]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 28th Mar. 1911. [990]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO

SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND

ENLARGING.

19, Queen's Road, [863]

Public Companies.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, will be held at Winchester House, Hall No. 174, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing a Resolution authorising the Directors to borrow or raise such further sum of money as they may think fit, but so that the amount borrowed or raised by the Company and then outstanding shall not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the Company.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1911.
By order of the Board,
ALFRED W. BERRY,
Secretary.

27 Austin Friars,
London, E. C.

A limited number of the Circular Letter to Shareholders is in the hands of the Agent and can be had on Application.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per Share, free of tax, on account of year ending 28th February, 1911, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

COUPON No. 16 is payable on the 1st May, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China and the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1098]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 6A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 8A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, newly completed with Lift and Lavatories.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [1078]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [1076]

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR

OFFICES near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Rental \$150 per month payable in advance.

Apply REX, P. O. Box 418.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [1096]

TO LET.

"CREGGAN," 39, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD, OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS, 4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

ALSO NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [149]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909. [41]

Intimations.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

M. MELACRINO CO., CAIRO.

From Amsterdam: Havana Cigars, Cigars Non Plus Ultra, Progresso, Margarita, and Moon Cigars.

From Italian Moun: Cigars Regalia Londres, Virginia Alla Paglia.

A. P. JEANNO & Co., Importers, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Obtainable from: M. Paris Tourist Co., Ltd., 68, Queen's Road Central, and Joseph Moos, Shanghai, Canton.

1022]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saitoku Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (").....Ar.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Tues. Wed. Fri.
\$40	Dairen (").....Ar.	Dairen (").....Lv.	6.00 a.m.	" " "
Y11.95	" (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (").....Ar.	1.50 p.m.	" " "
Y11.50	" (").....Lv.	Changchun (").....Ar.	2.05 " "	" " "
R 9.60	" (Russian Train).....Lv.	Harbin (").....Ar.	9.10 a.m.	Mon. State Ex-press for Moscow.

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	Changchun (").....Ar.	Mon. State Ex-press from Moscow.	Tues. State Ex-press from Moscow.	Fri. State Ex-press from Moscow.
R 9.00	Changchun (").....Ar.	Dairen (").....Ar.	8.25 p.m.	" " "	" " "
Y11.50	" (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (").....Ar.	10.30 " "	" " "	" " "
Y14.95	" (").....Lv.	Dairen (").....Ar.	5.10 a.m.	Tues. Thurs. Sat.	" " "
Y10.00	" (Steamer).....Lv.	Shanghai (").....Ar.	5.25 " "	" " "	" " "
	" (").....Lv.	" (").....Ar.	1.30 p.m.	Wed. Fri. Tues.	" " "

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKYA Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
ScotlandGENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOGBRAND
GUINNESS'
STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.A. S. WATSON &
CO., LD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B. C., 5th edition

Western Union.

THE
Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1911.

THE CORONATION.

The Coronation Celebrations Committee are to be heartily congratulated upon the excellent programme they have drawn up, the main details of which we published in yesterday's issue. The scheme of illuminations is entirely adequate, and assures Hongkong of worthily marking its appreciation of the important and historic event which we will honour in June next. It is a scheme that embraces every unit in the life of the Colony, and although not yet complete we can readily realise that it will turn the Island of Fragrant Streams into a veritable fairyland on the nights of the celebrations. The work of the Committee was not so easy as one might suppose. Various interests and peoples had to be reconciled into one harmonious whole. Civilian Europeans, the British men-of-war, the regiments, the merchantmen, the Chinese and Japanese communities, have all been given a place in the programme, and have, indeed, been blended admirably. We

join the Committee in expressing the hope that the merchant craft, as far as the exigencies of their duties allow, will assist the warships to illumine the harbour.

We are a little disappointed that no mention is made in the incomplete programme submitted of a parade of troops, and we cannot imagine that no such thing will take place. The suggestion was first made in these columns—and we know that many of our readers endorse it—that it would be no more than fitting that a review of our naval and military forces should be a feature of the principal day. It seems to us that the processions and the bands, the fireworks and the coloured lights would lack the necessary background if the forces of the Crown do not lend to them the dignity which is not intrinsic of coloured lights and similar expressions of public spirit. The difficulties in the way are probably not slight, but, as we have said before, they are not insurmountable. We hope something will be done in this direction. Few of us here in Hongkong have seen our forces in full review, and the occasion seems a most fitting one to afford the loyal residents of this colony an opportunity of appreciating the men who guard our shores for King and Country.

BRICKS WITHOUT
STRAW.

The extraordinary adaptability of the Chinese is a characteristic the potentialities of which are not without interest to a trading and commercial community that has something to sell them. It should indeed be watched carefully in its workings for it is a characteristic that makes for independence—the independence that frees them from the necessity of buying outside the confines of their own land. An illustration comes to us from far away Szechuan, from a little China Island Mission station 1,500 miles from the coast. Here an English medical missionary, Dr. William Wilson, is actually turning out in large quantities every variety of electrical appliances. Dr. Wilson found it hard to interest the people of his district in foreign studies; they were self-complacent literati of the Confucian school; until he hit upon the happy idea of giving an "exhibition" of the wonders of electricity. The result was instantaneous. The students, boys of twenty, men of sixty years and more flocked to hear him and later begged him to open a school where they could learn all that there was to be known. That school is now making Wimshurst machines, induction coils, telegraph instruments, wireless telegraphy apparatus, batteries, telephones, microphones, galvanometers, electro-magnets, electric motors, and a hundred and one other things; and the students are doing this work with the ready means at their disposal—the hair springs of broken-down clocks, ordinary copper wire, the brass they can find here and there. So great was the demand for broken-down clocks that, according to Dr. Wilson, the inhabitants of the city "mildly remonstrated," pointing out that their clocks were not getting broken fast enough for Dr. Wilson's requirements. The place where this fairy work is being carried out is a two weeks' junk journey and a five days' overland ride beyond Ichang. It would be almost impossible to bring safely electric apparatus to such a place from the coast. It would probably arrive broken in pieces; but the good people of this distant province are now enjoying many of the com-

forts of life which electricity has given us.

There is food for reflection in this. The change has been wrought in an incredibly short space of time. A district of large area is now enjoying some of the most advanced benefits of civilisation and modern science, and yet has never seen an example of the necessary machinery except what they have made themselves. Even Dr. Wilson's original exhibits were made by him, assisted by a Chinese blacksmith, a joiner and a tin smith. A people who can do this will not long need what we can sell them.

HONGKONG DAY
BY DAY.

After landing 1,000 tons of general cargo at Singapore, the "Kum Sing" loaded, and sailed for Calcutta.

One death from bubonic plague occurred in an unnumbered boat at Causeway Bay to-day. The victim was a Chinese.

No cases of plague were reported during the twenty-four hours ended noon yesterday, according to the Sanitary Board return.

A Sergeant of the 120th Baluchis Regiment gave an Indian friend of his whom he knew for two days only seven sovereigns to change. The man is still missing.

The Chinese cruiser "Haichi" with Rear-Admiral P. K. Ching and staff on board, has passed Singapore on her way to Colombo. Salutes were fired.

To-morrow, being the first anniversary of the accession of His Majesty King George V, matins, followed by a celebration of Holy Communion, will be said in St John's Cathedral at 11 a.m.

The s.s. "Tungshing" arrived in Hongkong on April 26th with pontoon "Changtee" in tow. This will take the place of Ewo hulk burnt at Changsha during recent riots, and will be taken up to that port by the s.s. Changwo.

Chefoo will celebrate the Coronation of King George V, and the following committee, with power to add, has been formed: H.M. Acting Consul, as Chairman, Mr. V. R. Eckford; Mr. F. Mc Carthy; Mr. H. E. Raiton as Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

The body of a Chinese male was found on the hill side near Deep Bay. He had a large wound on the side of his shoulder and five large wounds on his skull. Not far from where he was found, a false quonzo a clasp knife and a gold ring were discovered.

The last of the concerts in connection with the work of St. Andrews Church, Kowloon, was given on Wednesday evening last. More than a hundred persons were present and greatly enjoyed the programme of the "concert party." The matinee was given decorated, and one of the most interesting items during the evening was the ambulance drill of the Boy Scouts.

A petition from the Chinese community of the whole state is being prepared and will shortly be submitted to Government which embodies a universal request for the abolition of gambling in British North Borneo, says the "B. N. B. Herald." Meetings have been held in every place of importance in the country and the petition is sanctioned by all Chinese Chambers of Commerce.

We understand that a famous Chinese conjuror, Chin Ling-fu, who will be supported by a large troupe, will make his appearance at the Empire Cinematograph shortly. It is also said that the Empire Company will hire its new theatre to the Bandmann Opera Company on the latter's return from Shanghai. The new theatre, which will open shortly, has larger seating accommodation than the Royal.

OUR LETTER BOX.

HONGKONG MOTOR CARS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I hope the public may venture to count on your advocacy and support to resist any unnecessary interference with the legitimate pleasure and rights of the motoring community. There are indications of intolerance on the part of certain of our citizens whose good intentions are in advance of their intelligence, and whose zeal bids fair to outrun their discretion. Motoring, even in Hongkong, is quite as allowable a method of locomotion as railways or steamships and there is no more sense in asking for needless legislative restrictions in respect of its exercise, than there would be in regulating the number of railway journeys each citizen should take in a year, or the consumption of cocktails on an American liner. Accidents are incidental to life and can no more be prevented than the seasonal occurrence of typhoons and their tale of death duos.

The motoring fraternity does not ask any exemption from legal penalties which rightly attach to culpable carelessness or personal disregard of life and property. But it does demand that liberty of action, freedom from vexatious control, which all other classes of the community enjoy. Motors have come to stay, and though, at present, they are owned only by the enterprising American or the advanced Chinese, their use will become more general at no distant date, and any unwelcome restrictive measures will be distinctly retrogressive. The occurrence of an occasional motor mishap does not prove a callous disregard on the part of the owner, for the welfare of the humble pedestrian. The exhilaration of motoring is its own enjoyment. The day of stone throwing into the frog pond of China has long gone by. The uncouth batrachian has, for centuries, suffered less from the wanton school boy than from the culinary artist who makes an appetising dish of edible frog's legs.

As the telegram, marked an historic advance over the ordinary postal letter, in the last century, so we trust that the metonymical "Telegraph" will also make for progress, even when the "Mail" exhibits a cautious conservatism.

—Yours &c.

HETT. MELVIN.

THE CANTON REVOLT.

FEARS OF TROUBLE IN
THE HINTERLAND.

We learn that fears are expressed in certain quarters that trouble will be experienced in the hinterland of the new Territories in connection with the Canton revolt.

There is, of course, no danger whatever of an attack by the rebels, but the people are disturbed and excited and fearing they know not what are in a dangerous state.

We also learn—and a cable in this issue from Peking would seem to confirm the news—that an outbreak is due at Amoy. It is said that it is being carefully planned, and as the "Shenung Po's" Peking correspondent states, the Viceroy of Peking has already tendered his resignation.

It is known that a large number of members of the Ko Ming Tang came up from Singapore, but did not arrive in time for the outbreak in Canton. Some, it is believed, have gone farther north and are agitating the coast towns. We understand that steps are being taken by the foreign authorities to "stand by" the open ports.

According to recent advices the freight on beans per ton from Daicon to Europe stands now at 30 shillings, meaning a raise of 7-8 shillings on what it used to be; that on the import goods from Europe to Daicon has risen by 2s. 6d. and stands at 22s. 6d.

The opinion is steadily gaining ground among the officials and civilians in Vladivostok as to the advisability of removing the Governor General's Office from Harbin to Vladivostok. This suggestion will shortly be brought up for discussion in the Chiefof Municipal Council.

BIBLE IN THE EAST.

ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday in the City Hall, Bishop Lander presiding over a large attendance.

He was supported on the platform by the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, the society's agent for China, Mr. J. L. McPherson, B.A. and the secretary of the Hongkong auxiliary, the Rev. H. R. Wells.

The Bishop moved that the report and accounts, as presented, be passed, and copies printed and sent to the society in London and the agent in Shanghai.

This was carried. The Bishop said the present time was a very interesting one, and in a few weeks' time their gracious King would be crowned at Westminster Abbey, and the very climax of the Coronation service was the presentation of a Bible to His Majesty. Immediately after the crown was placed upon his head, the Archbishop of Canterbury would present him with a copy of the Bible, saying "we present you with this Book, the most valuable that this world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the Royal Law." King George, said the Bishop, had already shown his reverence for the holy scriptures. The Bishop said that all around them there was a great opportunity for helping on the work of the society, and he appealed for more support in Hongkong.

Mr. J. L. McPherson addressed the meeting, and said it had fallen to his lot to tell of the progress of the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society during the past year. The total publications issued by the Society numbered more than 6,000,000. The publications consisted of complete Bibles, New Testaments and portions of the scriptures, and the number exceeded by far the total of any preceding year. It was of interest to know that of all the publications of the British Foreign Bible Society, nearly one quarter of them came to China. No less than 1,500,000 copies of the Bible or part of the Bible came to China during the past year, and of that number 90 per cent. were actually sold. Last year the scriptures were issued in six new languages. With the addition of those new languages, the Society now issues its publications in 424 different tongues. Mr. McPherson said the Bible Society had two main methods of working. The first was by supplying the various Christian Missions with Bibles or portions of the scriptures to be distributed by them, and the second was by means of colporteurs paid by the Society and working under its direction. Dealing with the first, Mr. McPherson said the Bible Society cooperates with the missionaries of almost every Reformed Church in preparing the versions which they need. A little more than one half of the total issued last year by the Bible Society was disseminated by the various Christian Missions. In conclusion, Mr. McPherson dealt with the claim which the Society had upon them individually, and said the Society had taken in its scope the whole world, and had already covered three-fourths of it.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, who spoke on the work of the Society in China.

The report stated that the income of the Hongkong auxiliary had been largely increased by donations from business houses, a new source of income suggested by a member of the committee. It was hoped that during the coming year the collections and subscriptions would improve even on those of last year, in view of the fact that this is the year of the centenary of the authorised version of the English Bible. The total sales were:—Bible 1,282, Testaments 2,581, and portions 5,250, in all 9,219.

Quoting a recent leading article in "Straits Times" which reviewed the present position of rubber, and declared that the industry is shaking down and that it is one of the best that money could be in if the management is trustworthy, the Bangkok Times observes that in Siam, rubber planting has so far been on quite a modest scale, but the estates are increasing, and as business propositions they are all the better that they came after the boom.

POLICE COURT.

REFUSING HIRE.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. Pasco, of the King Edward Hotel, charged a ricksha coolie for refusing hire.

Complainant told his worship that she engaged the ricksha outside the cinematograph theatre. He refused to take her, but she mounted the vehicle and sat down.

He even refused when a gentleman told him to take her. Defendant added injury to insult by laughing at her.

Defendant's version was that he had been engaged, and was waiting for his fare to come out of the cinematograph. He told the complainant this and asked her to take the next ricksha in the line.

He was fined \$10.

EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Thomas Thompson, 43 an unemployed ship's officer, living at 4 Chiu Sing Lane, a native of Scotland, was brought up in custody and charged with being drunk and incapable in the public streets on the 4th inst.

He was fined \$10 or a fortnight's hard labour.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

That you Ip Hoi on the 28th day of April 1911, unlawfully did cast and throw yourself into the Victoria Harbour in the waters of this Colony with intent thereby to feloniously wilfully and of your malice aforethought to kill and murder yourself, against the peace of our sovereign Lord the King his Crown and dignity. After all that he was handed over to his friends.

OPIUM PLANTING.

This morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mak Tai, rope maker, Mak Un, boatman, were charged with unlawfully being in possession of 325 Taels of prepared opium without a valid certificate from the opium farmer, on board the S.S. America Maru, at 8 p.m. last night. The seizure was made by L. S. Wills.

From the evidence it transpired that some people were deputed to keep observation on board the America Maru to prevent wholesale theft of the cargo, and the planting of opium on the vessel, whereby when it reached an American port and the opium discovered by revenue officers, a severe fine was inflicted. About 8 p.m. yesterday two men were seen to go on board carrying a bundle, which to all intents and purposes was merely Chinese baggage. Close inspection, however, revealed that the innocuous looking package contained 325 taels of opium weighing in all 325 taels. They were detained and handed over to L. S. Wills.

The first defendant was fined \$300 or three months' hard labour while the second was remanded, in order to give him an opportunity of proving that he was a boatman. When questioned as to the number of his boat he was unable to give it.

His Worship made an order for the confiscation of the seized opium.

DREAD OF PUBLIC PUNISHMENT.

Before the same magistrate, Wong Kong was charged with returning from banishment within the five years during which he was forbidden the Colony.

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours stocks.

Prisoner:—Your worship, please don't give me stocks.

SOLDIER THIEVES.

This morning at the Magistracy, before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Richard Brannan and John Crowley, privates in the K.O.Y.L.I., Mount Austin Barracks, were charged with stealing an album and a cigarette box together valued at \$7.20, the property of H. Dobeshi, shopkeeper, of 13 Beaconsfield Arcade on the 4th inst.

Mr. Hallifax:—What have you to say, Brannan?—Nothing.

Do you plead guilty?—Yes.

What have you to say, Crowley?—I wanted some money and I thought I would take it and sell it.

The facts of the case as given by an officer showed that the two men went into the shop and asked to be shown some post-paid albums. They were shown some, and while the assistant was looking round, one of the men nodded to the other, who seized a cigarette box and made off. The other followed with the album.

Mr. Hallifax:—Who arranged it?

Crowley:—We both did. Mr. Hallifax:—Brannan, your record is not so bad as that of Crowley; you will go to prison for three weeks. Crowley, your record is very bad, six weeks.

THE LOST FOUND.

In September last a gold watch and chain was stolen from Captain Mackinnon of the s.s. Sui Tai at Macao. The watch was recovered a few days ago at the Ki Sang pawn shop, pawned for \$70. An application was made to redeem the watch and chain. Mr. J. R. Wood ordered it to be returned to the owner without payment.

HONGKONG ANARCHIST
SURRENDERS.SECRETLY STORED BOMBS
AND GUNPOWDER.LIBERATED ON ADVICE OF
CANTON VICEROY.ALL ANARCHISTS SURRENDERING
EXEMPT FROM
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, May 4.

Yesterday a wounded anarchist surrounded himself to the police station of the eastern district and asked the policeman on duty to show him to the Inspector in charge. He was then ushered to see the Inspector. He admitted that he was an anarchist and had come from Hongkong to take part in the rising. Ever since the failure of the outbreak, he had been in hiding in one of the lavatories without food and water for two days. He was quite ready to surrender himself and take whatever punishment the inspector might think fit to inflict on him. He told the inspector that he had secretly stored a large quantity of bombs and gunpowder in a house in Ling Tong street. The inspector then handed him over to the Tao-tai for constabulary who telephoned to the Canton Viceroy for instructions to deal with the prisoner. The Viceroy's reply was to set him at liberty. A deputy from the military training department was then dispatched to locate the place where the bombs had been stored. He found them exactly as the anarchist had confessed. The Viceroy and Admiral Li Chun then issued a joint notification to the effect that all anarchists surrendering themselves to the authorities will be exempted from capital punishment. Admiral Li Chun then gave the anarchist in question a sum of money to enable him to return to his native country (Szechuan.)

THE CORONATION
NAVAL REVIEW.

The preparations for the Coronation Naval Review are going forward quietly. Captain Edward L. Booty, who has been appointed to act as "Master of the Fleet"—an arduous and responsible post—has the preliminaries well in hand, and already sufficient is known to justify the opinion that the number of vessels present will very nearly total 400, exclusive of the ships sent to represent foreign Powers. The assembly will consist of the flower of the world's fleets, the dominant characteristic in the various types of vessels represented being of course those designed on the "Dreadnought" principle. Assuming the completion by midsummer of the battleships "Hercules" and "Colossus," as seems almost certain, the avenues of steel will contain fourteen British "Dreadnoughts" (ten battleships and four cruisers). Of battleships, first class, there will be, approximately speaking, 36, while of first class cruisers the number is likely to be 24. Numerically, the strongest type of war vessel present will be the destroyer, of which it will be possible to assemble nearly 150, the next in order, in numbers, being submarines, of which about 40 will be available. The assembly will furnish abundant material for instructive comparisons in displacements, guns, armour, speed, and cost between the ships which will go to London to King George V. and those in the Jubilee Review of 1887 and 1897. The British

SUPREME COURT.

To-day was "Settling Day" at the Summary Court, the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice F. A. Hazland, presiding.

DEFENDANT IN SHAMEEN.

The case of Liu Pau Ting against P. Schmidt for \$270 was mentioned.

Mr. Leo, d'Almada (for the defendant) asked that the case be allowed to stand over.

Mr. Stevenson opposed the application on the ground that the case was quite a short one—in fact, one of the short causes. He asked that a day be fixed some time next week.

His Lordship—Why do you want an adjournment?

Mr. Almadia—I want to get the man here.

Mr. Stevenson—That's no excuse. The writ has been issued. I must ask your Lordship for a day.

Mr. Almadia proceeded to explain that he had accepted service only the other day.

Mr. Stevenson—He has had an adjournment and must have had knowledge of the proceedings.

His Lordship—Have you communicated with your client?

Mr. Almadia—I've written to him but I have not received a reply.

His Lordship—Where's the man?

Mr. Almadia—He's somewhere in the interior of Canton.

Mr. Stevenson—His address is Shamoon.

The case was fixed for Wednesday next at ten o'clock.

SOLICITOR APPEARS UNDER PROTEST.

In the case in which the Chung Ou Hotel and another are sued by various parties for sums amounting to \$420.23, Mr. Almadia said he appeared under protest on behalf of the second defendant, the latter not being a partner.

Mr. Hung—It's a very short cause. Defendant is the licensee of the hotel.

Mr. Almadia—He may be the licensee.

His Lordship—Is he the licensee?

Mr. Almadia—I don't know, my Lord.

The case was fixed for Tuesday next.

A CAUTIOUS SOLICITOR.

Mr. Goldring mentioned a certain action and, in doing so, pointed out to the Court that electric fans, etc., were being moved away and it was necessary that the Court should force on the case.

Mr. Neeldham—It's a question of discovery, my Lord.

His Lordship—I'll fix Wednesday afternoon for the case.

Mr. Goldring—In the meantime, I'll give my friend full inspection of the books.

The parties to the above action are the Gas Company against Wan Yu Chuen, the sum in dispute being \$220.44.

APPLICATION TO DELAY EXECUTION.

Mr. Matthew John Stephens appeared for Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, Limited, in the action against Mrs. J. E. Holliday to recover the sum of \$101.05 for goods supplied. Mr. Stephens informed the Court that the amount had been reduced by the return of some bottles.

Mr. Jackson on behalf of the defendant consented to judgment for the amount claimed \$11.

Mr. Stephens—I'm prepared to accept judgment for \$89.50 with costs.

Mr. Jackson—My object in appearing in this action is to ask that execution be not issued without notice being given me.

Mr. Stephens—I shall certainly give my friend notice. I don't intend to trouble the Court. I'm entitled to execution but I don't want to take advantage of it.

Mr. Jackson—I merely want sufficient notice, that's all.

His Lordship—Forty-eight hours?

Mr. Jackson—Yes.

Mr. Stephens—Certainly. Thank you, your Lordship.

A QUESTION OF WAGES.

Kwok A Ho filed a suit against C. T. Gray, to recover the sum of \$90.50 in respect of wages due.

Mr. Goldring (for the defendant)—I'm going to file a counter-claim. There's an absolute defence. The whole liability is denied.

Mr. Kong Sing—It's an action for wages. It's a question of notice in lieu of wages.

The case was adjourned.

WANTED TO CALCULATE INTEREST.

Shudda Singh and Hornam Singh proceeded against A. F. Baptista to recover the sums of \$380 and \$180, respectively, due under promissory notes.

Mr. Harris (for the plaintiffs)—I think my friend consents to judgment.

Mr. Jackson (for the defendant)—No, I don't.

Mr. Harris—I produced the promissory notes to my friend.

Mr. Jackson—They're not promissory notes.

Mr. Harris—The amounts on the face of the documents are payable jointly and severally.

Mr. Jackson—I want, even if I were liable, to calculate the interest and then ask your Lordship to make an order for instalments of about \$1 a month.

Mr. Harris—My friend says \$1 a month.

Mr. Jackson—It does not matter to me a bit.

This case was adjourned till tomorrow morning.

ACTION STRUCK OFF.

In the action in which Rattan Singh sued J. C. Moosa to recover the sum of \$112, both the parties to the action failed to answer to their names when called out three times by the clerk of the court. The action was accordingly struck off by default.

OPIUM THEFTS AT SEA.

The "Rangoon Gazette" of April 17th says:—The broaching of a chest of Government opium and the theft of twenty-one scores, 1,680 tolas, was discovered on the arrival on Friday morning of the steamer "Angora" from Calcutta which carried the consignment. Mr. W. B. Parleton, assistant superintendent of excise, who made the complaint to the police, stated that Inspector Carillo had been deputed to receive eleven chests of Government opium from the steamer and on going on board and receiving the opium found that one of the chests was apparently underweight, and bore signs of broaching. He sent word to his office and Mr. Carapiet and he went on board the ship and in the presence of the chief officer opened the chest in question and found the opium assailed missing. From the appearance of the strong room of the ship in which the opium had been kept, the broaching and theft appeared to have taken place during the voyage. The key of the strong room, Mr. Parleton stated, was always kept by the chief officer. This is the fifth theft of a similar nature that has taken place on Calcutta steamers since last August. In that month a shipment of Government opium on the steamer "Lama" was found to have been tampered with and thirteen scores, 1,040 tolas, were short on arrival in Rangoon. In September, nine balls were found to be missing from a consignment on the "Lanka." A case of sixty 1,800 tolas, was missing from the "Malda." Part of this was recovered in Chittagong and part in Rangoon. Last month another case like that on the "Malda" was stolen from the "Lama" during the voyage from Calcutta. Now comes the present loss of twenty-one scores from the "Angora." Owing to the very strict watch kept on smugglers in Rangoon at present the price of smuggled opium has risen and desperate measures are taken to get it past the authorities into Rangoon.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

In the interport practice match to-morrow, Mr. Elborough's team v Mr. R. Hancock's, the following have been selected to play for Mr. Hancock's team:—H. Hancock, H. Hancock, Lt Col Hamilton, Capt. G. E. Gannett, O. T. Hose, R. J. Saunders, Capt. Clapham, R. A. H. R. Makin, A. A. Claxton, A. R. Lowe, A. R. Sutherland, H. R. Phillips.

The following have been selected to play for Mr. Elborough's team:—A. C. R. Elborough, T. E. Pearce, G. A. Cooke, R. N. Rev. S. W. Payne, R. E. O. Bird, Capt. G. H. Addition, R. E. L. Bagnall, R. A. D. E. Donnelly, Lt. Williams, A. S. C. Corpl. Dempsey, K. O. T. L. L. Corpl. Taverner.

WE LEARN FROM THE DAIRON PAPER.

We learn from the Dairon paper that the M. M. s.s. "Yunnan" has arrived there from Moji to load 600 tons bean oil for Europe.

GERMAN COMPANIES.

THE NEW FAR EASTERN BILL.

As our readers are aware, Germans in the Far East were not satisfied with the existing law governing public companies, and recently, last year in fact, started an agitation against it.

Under the old German law, no German public company in the Far East could issue shares of less than 1,000 marks each. Last year the Government introduced a bill into the Reichstag (now law) to create a 200-mark share for East Asia, but it was thrown out on the second reading in spite of its previous acceptance by the Budget Commission. The question was raised again by four petitions from the German Unions of Canton, Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai, who were also energetically supported by the German Consuls. The Petitions Commission by 17 to 10 votes referred them to the consideration of the Imperial Chancellor.

The new bill was keenly championed in the Press of the Empire and an able advocacy of the proposal was contributed to the Berlin "Tag" by Professor Dr. Goretke, a member of the Reichstag.

After pointing out the importance to trade in China of the public company system, obtaining, as it does, the interest and co-operation of the Chinese, he asserted that the old German law made impossible the establishment and maintenance of German public companies in China. Germans were obliged to go under English protection, and by that means obtain the right of issuing the well-known one pound shares. Thus was seen what, as a patriot, the writer calls the "sad" picture of German companies with German capital appearing in the English trade registers of Hongkong instead of the lists of the German Consulate.

Even the old German brewery in Tsingtau itself worked as an English undertaking.

The writer dilated on the disadvantage, from Germany's point of view, of such a state of affairs, as, for instance, in the unfavourable impression made on the Chinese and the giant advertisement given to a competitor, and he concluded by arguing that it was impossible for it to continue. In the course of his article, Dr. Goretke pointed out the disadvantage under which German influence labours in the Celestial Empire in the preference given to the study of the English language, and urged energetic efforts to remedy this drawback.

LOG BOOK.

FIRE ON LINER.

The Hamburg-American liner, Silvia, which was delayed in the Solent on Sunday by an outbreak of fire on board, was able to proceed on her voyage from Baltimore to Hamburg.

The fire originated in the ship's hold in which a large quantity of merchandise was stored, consisting mainly of cotton, wool, lard, and tobacco. There was an exciting moment when the flames, as they were released, shot through the open hatchway. However, the big hose of the tug Hector, capable of discharging 500 tons of water per hour, was brought to bear on the roaring furnace below, and with the tug, Albert Edward, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The damage sustained was considerable, but it cannot as yet be accurately ascertained.

RESCUED FROM AMONGST SHARKS.

In a letter received at the superintending engineer's office at Avonmouth Dock, Capt. Gibson, of the Elder Dempster liner, Monnon, describes the gallant act of a seaman at Winneba, West Africa, in shark-infested waters, by Mr. A. W. Thomas, the third engineer. The seaman (W. Gully) fell into the water in the early morning, and the captain had a boat launched to have the man picked up. Before that Thomas had jumped into the water and swam to the drowning man, whom he supported till the boat arrived. The seaman was unconscious for three days.

Now that the plague is a thing of the past it is to be hoped that the authorities of Calcutta will devote their attention to the break-water scheme.

MILITARY NOTES.

"FALLACIES AND FACTS."

It will be generally admitted that Lord Roberts deals very effectively with Lord Haldane and Sir Ian Hamilton in his reply to the latter's work on "Compulsory Service." Sir Ian Hamilton's main contention that voluntary troops are always intrinsically superior to conscripts, and that compulsory training for home defence would adversely affect recruiting for our overseas army, are shown to be fallacies. With regard to the first, it is absurd to call our present Regular Army a voluntary one, since, according to the reports of the Recruiting and the Army Medical Departments, the very great majority of our recruits are undersized boys out of work, who take to soldiering from the hard necessity of choosing between fighting and starvation. It has been so ever since the "voluntary" system has been in force in this country, and as to the superiority of voluntary over conscript armies have we the monopoly of fighting qualities? If so, where do the Japanese, the Germans, the French, and the Russians come in? That universal training, or universal service, does not adversely affect recruiting for the Regular, or Overseas, Army, has been proved to the hilt over and over again before the distinguished Field Marshal ever contemplated a reply to Lord Haldane and Sir Ian Hamilton. In proof of this it is unnecessary to go beyond very recent experience. During the South African War one man in every five volunteered from the Militia, one in fifteen from the Yeomanry and Volunteers, while only one in a thousand came from the untrained civilian population. Nearly 50 per cent. of the Special Reserve transferred annually to the Regular Army; while 90 per cent. of the boys of the Duke of York's and Hibernian Military Schools voluntarily elect to enlist in the Regular Army.

"WRITTEN TO ORDER."

While accepting Lord Haldane's assurance to the contrary, the noble Viscount must not be surprised if "written to order" is the ordinary interpretation put on the book by the public. If the views of the Army Council on the subject of compulsory training were required for the information and edification of the public, why was not the Chief of the General Staff chosen to express them rather than one who had occupied the position of Adjutant-General only during a single recruiting season? General Sir Charles Douglas was also within reach; he had held the office of Adjutant-General for five years, nearly three of which were under Lord Haldane, and had an unequalled grasp of his subject. It looked, therefore, uncommonly as if it were almost an impossibility to get an independent military expert to pronounce against the only reasonable and equitable system for the maintenance of a national army, until Sir Ian Hamilton kindly consented to oblige. The views of this distinguished General, who had already done good service to Mr. Haldane in accepting a sincere which H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Lord Kitchener refused to have anything to say to, have very naturally been received with caution, since they are directly opposed to those expressed by him three or four years ago, when he wrote of an incident in the Russo-Japanese war: "It would be difficult to find a stronger argument in favour of some kind of universal training, or to realise more acutely what a falling-off the British show in this respect since the days of their famous ancestors who fought at Agincourt and Crecy."

TERRITORIAL RECRUITING.

The annual return relating to the Territorial Force does not, unfortunately, bear out the rosy state of affairs prophesied by Lord Haldane. The number of men who joined the force up to the 30th September last was 42,230, compared with 120,000 in the previous year; the result of this is a shortage compared with the establishment amounting to 1,451 officers, and 43,025 non-commissioned officers and men. There is, moreover, a decrease in the number of men joining with previous service in some branch of the Army or Auxiliary Forces, only 3,400 coming forward as against 10,000 in 1909. The number of men who left before the termination of their engagement increased

by some 6,000, while the number of men who were discharged from the force decreased by about 800. The statistics show that of the officers, 12 per cent. of the strength attended for 15 days; 15 per cent. for 28 days; 15 per cent. for 42 days; 15 per cent. for 56 days; 15 per cent. for 70 days; 15 per cent. for 84 days; 15 per cent. for 98 days; 15 per cent. for 112 days; 15 per cent. for 126 days; 15 per cent. for 140 days; 15 per cent. for 154 days; 15 per cent. for 168 days; 15 per cent. for 182 days; 15 per cent. for 196 days; 15 per cent. for 210 days; 15 per cent. for 224 days; 15 per cent. for 238 days; 15 per cent. for 252 days; 15 per cent. for 266 days; 15 per cent. for 280 days; 15 per cent. for 294 days; 15 per cent. for 308 days; 15 per cent. for 322 days; 15 per cent. for 336 days; 15 per cent. for 350 days; 15 per cent. for 364 days; 15 per cent. for 378 days; 15 per cent. for 392 days; 15 per cent. for 406 days; 15 per cent. for 420 days; 15 per cent. for 434 days; 15 per cent. for 448 days; 15 per cent. for 462 days; 15 per cent. for 476 days; 15 per cent. for 490 days; 15 per cent. for 504 days; 15 per cent. for 518 days; 15 per cent. for 532 days; 15 per cent. for 546 days; 15 per cent. for 560 days; 15 per cent. for 574 days; 15 per cent. for 588 days; 15 per cent. for 602 days; 15 per cent. for 616 days; 15 per cent. for 630 days; 15 per cent. for 644 days; 15 per cent. for 658 days; 15 per cent. for 672 days; 15 per cent. for 686 days; 15 per cent. for 700 days; 15 per cent. for 714 days; 15 per cent. for 728 days; 15 per cent. for 742 days; 15 per cent. for 756 days; 15 per cent. for 770 days; 15 per cent. for 784 days; 15 per cent. for 798 days; 15 per cent. for 812 days; 15 per cent. for 826 days; 15 per cent. for 840 days; 15 per cent. for 854 days; 15 per cent. for 868 days; 15 per cent. for 882 days; 15 per cent. for 896 days; 15 per cent. for 910 days; 15 per cent. for 924 days; 15 per cent. for 938 days; 15 per cent. for 952 days; 15 per cent. for 966 days; 15 per cent. for 980 days; 15 per cent. for 994 days; 15 per cent. for 1008 days; 15 per cent. for 1022 days; 15 per cent. for 1036 days; 15 per cent. for 1050 days; 15 per cent. for 1064 days; 15 per cent. for 1078 days; 15 per cent. for 1092 days; 15 per cent. for 1106 days; 15 per cent. for 1120 days; 15 per cent. for 1134 days; 15 per cent. for 1148 days; 15 per cent. for 1162 days; 15 per cent. for 1176 days; 15 per cent. for 1190 days; 15 per cent. for 1204 days; 15 per cent. for 1218 days; 15 per cent. for 1232 days; 15 per cent. for 1246 days; 15 per cent. for 1260 days; 15 per cent. for 1274 days; 15 per cent. for 1288 days; 15 per cent. for 1302 days; 15 per cent. for 1316 days; 15 per cent. for 1330 days; 15 per cent. for 1344 days; 15 per cent. for 1358 days; 15 per cent. for 1372 days; 15 per cent. for 1386 days; 15 per cent. for 1400 days; 15 per cent. for 1414 days; 15 per cent. for 1428 days; 15 per cent. for 1442 days; 15 per cent. for 1456 days; 15 per cent. for 1470 days; 15 per cent. for 1484 days; 15 per cent. for 1498 days; 15 per cent. for 1512 days; 15 per cent. for 1526 days; 15 per cent. for 1540 days; 15 per cent. for 1554 days; 15 per cent. for 1568 days; 15 per cent. for 1582 days; 15 per cent. for 1596 days; 15 per cent. for 1610 days; 15 per cent. for 1624 days; 15 per cent. for 1638 days; 15 per cent. for 1652 days; 15 per cent. for 1666 days; 15 per cent. for 1680 days; 15 per cent. for 1694 days; 15 per cent. for 1708 days; 15 per cent. for 1722 days; 15 per cent. for 1736 days; 15 per cent. for 1750 days; 15 per cent. for 1764 days; 15 per cent. for 1778 days; 15 per cent. for 1792 days; 15 per cent. for 1806 days; 15 per cent. for 1820 days; 15 per cent. for 1834 days; 15 per cent. for 1848 days; 15 per cent. for 1862 days; 15 per cent. for 1876 days; 15 per cent. for 1890 days; 15 per cent. for 1904 days; 15 per cent. for 1918 days; 15 per cent. for 1932 days; 15 per cent. for 1946 days; 15 per cent. for 1960 days; 15 per cent. for 1974 days; 15 per cent. for 1988 days; 15 per cent. for 2002 days; 15 per cent. for 2016 days; 15 per cent. for 2030 days; 15 per cent. for 2044 days; 15 per cent. for 2058 days; 15 per cent. for 2072 days; 15 per cent. for 2086 days; 15 per cent. for 2100 days; 15 per cent. for 2114 days; 15 per cent. for 2128 days; 15 per cent. for 2142 days; 15 per cent. for 2156 days; 15 per cent. for 2170 days; 15 per cent. for 2184 days; 15 per cent. for 2198 days; 15 per cent. for 2212 days; 15 per cent. for 2226 days; 15 per cent. for 2240 days; 15 per cent. for 2254 days; 15 per cent. for 2268 days; 15 per cent. for 2282 days; 15 per cent. for 2296 days; 15 per cent. for 2310 days; 15 per cent. for 2324 days; 15 per cent. for 2338 days; 15 per cent. for 2352 days; 15 per cent. for 2366 days; 15 per cent. for 2380 days; 15 per cent. for 2394 days; 15 per cent. for 2408 days; 15 per cent. for 2422 days; 15 per cent. for 2436 days; 15 per cent. for 2450 days; 15 per cent. for 2464 days; 15 per cent. for 2478 days; 15 per cent. for 2492 days; 15 per cent. for 2506 days; 15 per cent. for 2520 days; 15 per cent. for 2534 days; 15 per cent. for 2548 days; 15 per cent. for 2562 days; 15 per cent. for 2576 days; 15 per cent. for 2590 days; 15 per cent. for 2604 days; 15 per cent. for 2618 days; 15 per cent. for 2632 days; 15 per cent. for 2646 days; 15 per cent. for 2660 days; 15 per cent. for 2674 days; 15 per cent. for 2688 days; 15 per cent. for 2702 days; 15 per cent. for 2716 days; 15 per cent. for 2730 days; 15 per cent. for 2744 days; 15 per cent. for 2758 days; 15 per cent. for 2772 days; 15 per cent. for 2786 days; 15 per cent. for 2800 days; 15 per cent. for 2814 days; 15 per cent. for 2828 days; 15 per cent. for 2842 days; 15 per cent. for 2856 days; 15 per cent. for 2870 days; 15 per cent. for 2884 days; 15 per cent. for 2898 days; 15 per cent. for 2912 days; 15 per cent. for 2926 days; 15 per cent. for 2940 days; 15 per cent. for 2954 days; 15 per cent. for 2968 days; 15 per cent. for 2982 days; 15 per cent. for 2996 days; 15 per cent. for 3010 days; 15 per cent. for 3024 days; 15 per cent. for 3038 days; 15 per cent. for 3052 days; 15 per cent. for 3066 days; 15 per cent. for 3080 days; 15 per cent. for 3094 days; 15 per cent. for 3108 days; 15 per cent. for 3122 days; 15 per cent. for 3136 days; 15 per cent. for 3150 days; 15 per cent. for 3164 days; 15 per cent. for 3178 days; 15 per cent. for 3192 days; 15 per cent. for 3206 days; 15 per cent. for 3220 days; 15 per cent. for 3234 days; 15 per cent. for 3248 days; 15 per cent. for 3262 days; 15 per cent. for 3276 days; 15 per cent. for 3290 days; 15 per cent. for 3304 days; 15 per cent. for 3318 days; 15 per cent. for 3332 days; 15 per cent. for 3346 days; 15 per cent. for 3360 days; 15 per cent. for 3374 days; 15 per cent. for 3388 days; 15 per cent. for 3402 days; 15 per cent. for 3416 days; 15 per cent. for 3430 days; 15 per cent. for 3444 days; 15 per cent. for 3458 days; 15 per cent. for 3472 days; 15 per cent. for 3486 days; 15 per cent. for 3500 days; 15 per cent. for 3514 days; 15 per cent. for 3528 days; 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15 per cent. for 4046 days; 15 per cent. for 4060 days; 15 per cent. for 4074 days; 15 per cent. for 4088 days; 15 per cent. for 4102 days; 15 per cent. for 4116 days; 15 per cent. for 4130 days; 15 per cent. for 4144 days; 15 per cent. for 4158 days; 15 per cent. for 4172 days; 15 per cent. for 4186 days; 15 per cent. for 4200 days; 15 per cent. for 4214 days; 15 per cent. for 4228 days; 15 per cent. for 4242 days; 15 per cent. for 4256 days; 15 per cent. for 4270 days; 15 per cent. for 4284 days; 15 per cent. for 4298 days; 15 per cent. for 4312 days; 15 per cent. for 4326 days; 15 per cent. for 4340 days; 15 per cent. for 4354 days; 15 per cent. for 4368 days; 15 per cent. for 4382 days; 15 per cent. for 4396 days; 15 per cent. for 4410 days; 15 per cent. for 4424 days; 15 per cent. for 4438 days; 15 per cent. for 4452 days; 15 per cent. for 4466 days; 15 per cent. for 4480 days; 15 per cent. for 4494 days; 15 per cent. for 4508 days; 15 per cent. for 4522 days; 15 per cent. for 4536 days; 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15 per cent. for 5054 days; 15 per cent. for 5068 days; 15 per cent. for 5082 days; 15 per cent. for 5096 days; 15 per cent. for 5110 days; 15 per cent. for 5124 days; 15 per cent. for 5138 days; 15 per cent. for 5152 days; 15 per cent. for 5166 days; 15 per cent. for 5180 days; 15 per cent. for 5194 days; 15 per cent. for 5208 days; 15 per cent. for 5222 days; 15 per cent. for 5236 days; 15 per cent. for 5250 days; 15 per cent. for 5264 days; 15 per cent. for 5278 days; 15 per cent. for 5292 days; 15 per cent. for 5306 days; 15 per cent. for 5320 days; 15 per cent. for 5334 days; 15 per cent. for 5348 days; 15 per cent. for 5362 days; 15 per cent. for 5376 days; 15 per cent. for 5390 days; 15 per cent. for 5404 days; 15 per cent. for 5418 days; 15 per cent. for 5432 days; 15 per cent. for 5446 days; 15 per cent. for 5460 days; 15 per cent. for 5474 days; 15 per cent. for 5488 days; 15 per cent. for 5502 days; 15 per cent. for 5516 days; 15 per cent. for 5530 days; 15 per cent. for 5544 days; 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"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....Sat., June 28.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....Sat., July 1, "EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Fri., July 28.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....Sat., July 22, "ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Aug. 19.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....Sat., Aug. 12, "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN".....Fri., Sept. 8.

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Corner Fodder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

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For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	NAMSANG *.....	Vonday, 8th May, Noon.
TIENSIN.....	CHEONGSHING *.....	Tuesday, 9th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	LAISANG *.....	Saturday, 13th May, Noon.
MANILA.....	WINGSANG *.....	Saturday, 13th May, 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN.....	MAUSANG *.....	Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanchang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIO".....	6,292	F. S. Cowley	6th May
"KUMERIC".....	6,262	G. B. McGill	30th May
"LUCERIO".....	6,400	J. Mathie	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for stowage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucerio" and "Ortorio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
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Telephone No. 780.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

JEBSEN & CO.,
KING'S BUILDING.

Proposed Sailings of Steamers for
HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHAI—TAMUI.

For Steamship Tons Sails on
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, "Mathilde".....Sunday, May 7, 9 a.m.

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For further particulars as to passage and freight, apply to

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Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.....	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Irimura, Tons 7,000. MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000. KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7,000.	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE... KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000. SATURDAY, 20th May, from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KURE, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.....	AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000. INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tominaga, Tons 7,000.	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, Tientsin, DAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000. YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 6,000.	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon. FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ... HAKATA MARU, Capt. A. Mosker, Tons 7,000. WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKO. HAMA... YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000. WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Noon.

KOBÉ and YOKO. HAMA... ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 9,000. THURSDAY, 11th May, at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY, &c. ... COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Salter, Tons 5,000. TUESDAY, 16th May.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBÉ	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class.....	\$120.	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd ".....	\$ 80	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$ 50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

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T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
HAIPHONG.....	"SINGAN".....	6th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI.....	"LINAN".....	6th " 4 Night.
TIENSIN.....	"KUEIHOW".....	9th " 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG.....	"KWANGSE".....	9th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO.....	"KALFONG".....	9th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinkua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong, 4th May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

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Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

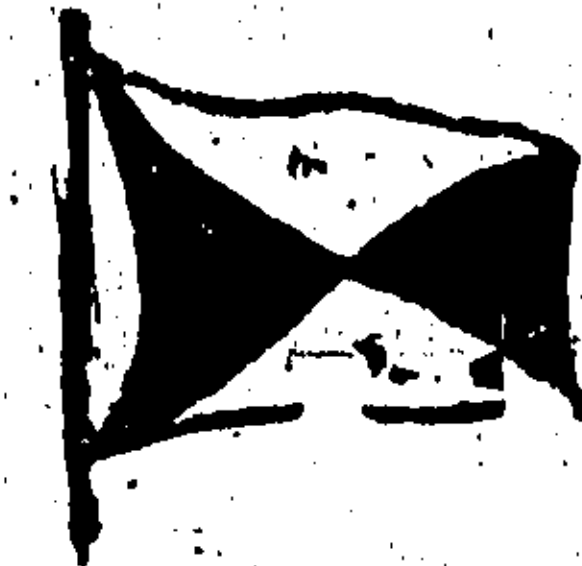
Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marsoilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kots & Yokohama:	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
S.S. Froienfels..... 6th May	S.S. Belgavia..... 6th May
"Scandia"..... 18th May	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
"Slavonia"..... 4th June	S.S. Suavia..... 9th May
"Segovia"..... 15th June	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
"Spesia"..... 1st July	S.S. Sachsen..... 26th May
"Silezia"..... 12th July	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
"O. Ferd. Loebe"..... 28th July	S.S. Bayern..... 30th May
For Further Particulars, apply to—	For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
	S.S. Amadia..... 1st June

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911.

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, OBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO.....	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, OBU & ILOILO	

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHAI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
HAIPHONG.....	"HONGKONG".....	Carroll	3,300	"Uncertain"

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A. R. MARTY,
24, Des Vaux Road.Telephone 118.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1911.THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans.....	May 6.	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Tenyo Maru.....	21,000	E. Peat	Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.
Nippon Maru.....	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screw, turbine engine. † Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer "TENYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 12th May, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of Mexico at MEXICO).

Only Regular Direct Service to Panama, Peruvian and Chilean Ports

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru.....	11,000	H. Hinkuma	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Kiyo Maru.....	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.
Buyo Maru.....	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Saturday, Oct. 11, 1 p.m.

The Steamers "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL, on SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

COTTON IN CHINA.

SOME FACTS FROM CONSULAR REPORTS.

"Travelling across Honan Province through southern Chihli, southern Shansi, and central Shensi during the summer months, one marvels at the vast quantities of cotton grown in these districts.

There is no Province in China which produces more and better cotton than is raised on the plains of Honan. In Honan wheat is the principal winter crop and cotton the main summer crop. There is in Honan, at a place called Chung-tak-ho, a cotton-spinning mill owned and operated by Chinese. A private Chinese company started this spinning mill with an outlay of 1,000,000 taels for buildings and machinery. It operates only with Honan and Chihli grown cotton and makes yarn only. Its capacity is 50 bales a day, but during the summer of 1910 it produced an average of but 30 bales a day.

In the Wei Basin, central Shansi is to be found some of the most fertile land in all of China. Here large quantities of cotton are grown. As in Honan, it is here also the principal summer crop. Hsing-ping is the main cotton-producing district in the Wei Basin.

Enormous quantities of raw cotton are transported from the Wei Basin to northern Shansi by carts and mules, and to southern Shansi and northern Szechuan by carrying coolies. Practically all of the vast quantity of raw cotton transported over this road is carried on the backs of coolies, each of whom carries an average of 150 pounds 16 miles a day.

The tendency in west China is to increase the cultivation of cotton, as it is found to be a profitable crop. The fertile loose lands of Honan, southern Shansi and Shensi are particularly well adapted to cotton growing, and the climate of these sections appears to be most favourable to the production of a strong fibre.

The great increase in the cultivation of cotton in this consular district is because of the rigid prohibition of the cultivation of poppy by the governments of the Provinces of Chihli and Shansi. A large portion of the area formerly devoted to opium raising was last year planted to cotton. This increased production has coincided with a brisk demand for Chinese cotton (which is short-stapled, but for which cotton manufacturers find many uses), at a fair price, and thus the Chinese farmers are enabled to recoup some of the loss from the prohibition of growing the profitable poppy crop.

CHINESE COLONISATION.

The Chinaman is a pertinacious and swarming colonist. His Government has favoured him for very intelligible reasons. Since it could no longer keep the outlying territory of the Empire as a desert buffer between itself and Russia, it with great sagacity has striven to make its theoretical sovereignty real by settling a strong Chinese population. But in proportion to its success in applying this policy its dislike of the treaty has grown stronger. Russia, on the other hand, is pressed upon in its own territories by the steadily spreading Chinese flood. Therefore it had become clear for months before Russia sent the Note of February that a sharp collision of diplomacy was inevitable, and it was no less certain that the encounters of diplomats might be the prelude to movements of troops which would produce a recrudescence of the Far Eastern question in which Europe, Asia, and America are all now concerned.

Since Japan has fairly annexed Korea and secured her own position she has reason for coming to a complete understanding with Russia. Her relations to herself might seem to militate against such an entente. But Japan sees far ahead. Her understanding with us ends before long, and she may prefer another or may even only desire to provide herself with a good asset against the day when she has to draft a new agreement with the British Empire. Germany has solid cause to wish to see Russia absorb her energies in Asia. Both these countries are therefore watching the crisis with intense interest.

